

18
30
THE THIRD EDITION.

SOUND AN ALARM:
ABRIDGED.

ADDRESSED
TO THE SERIOUS CONSIDERATION
OF ALL THE
INHABITANTS OF GREAT BRITAIN,
FROM
THE LEAST TO THE GREATEST;
BY WAY OF
APPENDIX
TO
"REFORM OR RUIN."

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. WRIGHT, No. 169, PICCADILLY:

1798.

[Price 3d. or 2s. 6d. per Dozen.]

SOUND AN ALARM, &c.



MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,

THE word *Patriotism*, in its proper application, denotes a love for our country, uncorrupted by private and selfish considerations. With this sacred word before me, I now write; upon the idea, that in a season of general danger, no good citizen should withhold his assistance from the public. When the enemy are at our gates, it is not a time for any man to sit with his hands before him. He that cannot fight for his country, may pray for it, or write for it. And when, as Christians, we consider, that the battle is not to the strong, but that it is that Being, who ruleth in all the kingdoms of the earth, who can alone set at nought the devices of our adversaries; it is concluded, that the assistance of the contemplative man will not, on the present occasion, be despised. In that character I address you. And to prevent ill-founded prejudice from lessening the effect which might otherwise be produced upon

upon your minds, I set out, as my worthy predecessors in this way of writing, the Author of "Reform or Ruin," and the Bishop of Landaff have done before me, with declaring the independence of my situation, and the sincerity of my intention.

I can say with the *former*, that I have neither place nor pension: that I never was at Court, and it is probable, shall never go there: That I neither know the Ministers, nor those who oppose them,—*personally* I mean: for in that sense, my only acquaintance with them is from their resemblance to their heads in the Print-shops. I cannot, indeed, say with the *latter*, "That I am neither the friend nor enemy of any party in the state." In the critical times in which we live, such a declaration conveys to my mind a sense of political indifference, which, thank God, I do not feel. At the same time therefore, that I give the Bishop credit for many parts of his address, and trust they will be productive of the desired effect, I must nevertheless declare myself to be a friend to that Party, whose object appears to be the preservation of the Constitution of my country. Such I understand, to be the professed object of our present Governors. It is true, I may be mistaken; for I pretend not to be a Politician. But it has been ever my rule to give men credit for what they profess, when there are no appearances sufficiently strong to justify a contrary conclusion. Charity calls upon me so to do; for "Charity thinketh no evil."

Much has been said among us upon the subject of Reform. Nothing, it is certain, is more
A 2
wanted

wanted in this country. But upon this subject your Bibles will tell you, that the Reform wanted in this country, is not so much a reform in this or that branch of the Legislature, as a reform of principles and practices in every class of the community. Let those therefore, who declaim so loudly upon this subject, turn their thoughts inward upon themselves. Considering that the Reform of a nation is but the aggregate reformation of its component individuals, let every one begin the work at home. We may in such case hope to see better days. The spirit of Christianity being revived among us, the general tone of morals in the community will be raised; and we shall no longer be that corrupt and unprincipled people which we are at present.

But I forbear to enlarge upon this important subject, because it has been already handled in a late excellent pamphlet *, which every man would do well to read. The subject of Reform is mentioned only, because a resolution to carry it into effect constitutes the ground-work, upon which all hope of success in our present national exertions must be built. The rich man may subscribe his wealth, and the mighty man put forth his valour, but it is upon the exertions of the Clergy, that the salvation of this country must chiefly depend. If the genuine spirit of Christianity can be revived, the Church will still be suffered to remain among us; and together with it, the most assured protection of that Divine Being who is the head of it. In such case, our enemies will fall before us; and dropping

* "Reform or Ruin," by Jno. Bowdler, Esq.

their present insulting language, will in shame and confusion, be constrained to acknowledge, that "This great nation is a wise and understanding people."

But as God, generally speaking, effects his designs by the instrumentality of human means; it becomes Englishmen, at the same time that they are looking up to that Divine Being for the success of their undertakings, strenuously to make use of those means with which they are furnished, and which, under Heaven, are alone calculated to ensure it. As Englishmen, we possess that national dignity of character, that will not suffer us to stoop to the yoke of slavery. A proud, a cruel, an insulting foe is now preparing to put it on our necks. If we will tamely submit to it, the spirit of our forefathers must indeed be departed from us; we have but to lift up our arm, and this haughty foe will retire from the blow, because he has often experienced the force of it to be irresistible.

The object which I have in view therefore upon this occasion, is not to divide the spirit of the nation between this party and that party; between Ministers and their opponents; but to call forth and concentrate the vigour and energy of the British mind to meet the present exigency.—We are all now embarked in one bottom. All who love their country must, in the actual state of it, unite in sentiment. We have to deal with an enemy who will give no peace; and whose object in continuing the war confessedly is the utter annihilation of the political importance of this country. Their purpose has been openly and repeatedly

peatedly declared. They are now preparing means to carry it into effect. Intoxicated with success, nothing will satisfy the ambition of this aspiring foe, but to realize the vain dream of Louis the XIVth. by making the French nation the universal governor of Europe. The balance, which heretofore poised the different continental Interests, is destroyed. The five arbitrary kings of the Directory, in the plenitude of despotic authority, now send out their imperial mandates to all surrounding states; and to compleat their triumph, Old England, hitherto the terror of the French nation, must forsooth be humbled at their feet.

The question, my Countrymen, is not now who shall administer the affairs of Government, but whether we shall have any Government at all: In a word, whether we shall any longer exist as an independent nation---To prepare you, therefore, to weigh in a proper scale the cause which now calls for the most determined national exertion, I shall briefly point out to you the character and design of the enemy we have to deal with, together with the importance of the object which every Englishman has at stake.

It may not be generally known to my Countrymen, those I mean to whom I am particularly addressing myself, that the enemy which now threatens our coast, commenced the mad career in which they are engaged, with the settled design of destroying all Religion and all Governments in the world. A few vain self-sufficient men, falsely called Philosophers, thought that there was no more effectual way to immortalize
their

their names, than by projecting a regular and systematic plan for the abolition of every thing, which, by the best informed reason, had been hitherto held sacred in society. It is not to be wondered at then, that a nation, which openly pulled down the altars of their God, profaned his temples, and grossly vilified the Divine Author of the Christian Religion, should be prepared for the commission of every enormity which can mark the character of fallen man. The consequence has been that a nation, heretofore distinguished as one of the most civilized, is now become the most wild and savage nation in Europe. Brutality, murder and devastation, have uniformly marked their fatal progress. To demolish every existing establishment, to annihilate order, to disorganize society, to break asunder every bond of civil connection, to destroy all property in every country into which their destructive arms and baneful doctrines have been carried, and to impose their own arbitrary yoke upon every people, that has not had wisdom or resolution to resist them; such has been the work in which these deliverers of mankind, as they call themselves, have been some time engaged. Under pretence of giving liberty, they have professedly adopted a system calculated to reduce the nations of the earth to a more deplorable state of slavery, than has ever been experienced in the world.

It has been the will of Divine Providence that they have hitherto succeeded. We bow in submission to the dispensation of an all-wise Being. We know that the wind and storm fulfill his word.

And we know, moreover, to our comfort, that HE who stilleth the noise of the waves, can, when HE pleases, still also the madness of the people.— We trust that the storm, which has been long spreading wide desolation over the face of Europe, if it be permitted to reach our coast, will there spend its fury.

But to this purpose, my Countrymen, we must acquit ourselves like men. The design, which these sons of anarchy have in view, must therefore, be constantly before our eyes. We must prepare to meet those, whose object it is, after having trampled under foot our Religion and our Constitution, to plunder and desolate our country.— This insidious foe will come to *us*, as he has to *others*, with fair words and fine speeches; because he knows he must deceive before he can conquer us. With this view, the hacknied french terms of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and the Rights of Man, will be sounded in our ears; terms which, when translated into practice, mean Tyranny, Desolation, Plunder and Confusion.— Should these deceivers be permitted to land upon our coast, planting the tree of liberty, will constitute the first scene of their republican farce; and should Englishmen be foolish enough, or wicked enough to join in their blasphemous songs around it, their kind deliverers will give them an immediate specimen of their *fraternizing* system, by plunging a bayonet into their breasts, and proceeding in the new French mode of civilization, to the plunder of houses, and the violation of wives and daughters. Whilst their great and
princi-

principal object will be, the compleat ruin of a country, which they have never yet been able to conquer.

And during this desolating process, do you expect better treatment than the nations which have already been fools enough to call in their friendly aid? Know, my fellow Countrymen, that for you the bitterest draught of this republican cup is reserved: and should you permit it to be once put to your lips, depend upon it, you will be forced to drink it to the dregs. Should it be possible, after what you have heard, that you can have the least doubt upon your minds with respect to the nature of French Liberty—look into those Countries, where the French theory has been reduced to practice.

It may be only necessary to point out to you what has been done at Venice: These propagators of French Liberty, had no sooner plundered the City of Venice of every thing valuable, carried away the ships of war, and stripped the arsenal of its military stores, than they prepared to leave the beggared City, in a state of humbled stupefaction at its fallen greatness, to some new possessor. The ink was scarce dry upon the deed which was to mark the æra of their new Constitution, when these deluded converts to French faith, were delivered over by their plundering deluders, to the unconditional dominion of one of the most arbitrary Monarchs; and the STATE of VENICE was in one short month blotted from the globe.

Similar would be the fate of this country, could the present Rulers of France carry their

wishes into effect. An hungry marauding soldiery are now returning to their home, in eager expectation of the bounty promised them at the end of their military career. Bankrupt France is not in a condition to stop their importunate craving. To ward off therefore the consequences attendant upon the unsatisfied demands of a licentious soldiery, they are sent as it were upon a forlorn hope. This country is pointed out to them as the *promised land*, which is to furnish the reward of all their toils. Should they gain a footing in it, we know what we have to expect. Like an army of devouring locusts, they will leave no green thing behind them; nor will they quit the land, till it shall be reduced to that state of barrenness, as to require many a long and favourable season to restore it to cultivation. To speak without a figure, their object will be so completely to desolate this country, that it shall not be left in a condition ever to rise again to its present exalted state of national prosperity, and political consequence in Europe. With this view, in revenge for our many victories over them, they will carry away our ships, or destroy them in our harbours. And to prevent us from recovering that envied distinction, the Sovereignty of the Seas, which they know they cannot take from us by fair fighting, they will do, perhaps, as they have done in Flanders; they will cut down every oak tree in our island and transport it to France; because they feel that English Heart of Oak, under the management of English Sailors, constitutes that firm bulwark of our national

tional independence, which has ever bidden them proud defiance. Considering, moreover, that this nation is an hive of bees, industriously employed in gathering sweets from every corner of the globe, their next object will be, after having overturned this hive and plundered its contents, if possible, so to destroy its texture, that it shall never be fit for use again. They have already succeeded so far as almost to prevent every nation from dealing with us. And should they once attain that desired object of their ambition, the mastery of the seas, the sun of England will be set to rise no more. When our commerce shall be at the mercy of an haughty and imperious rival, the question will no longer be, how far the industry of this country may be carried; but, alas! how far the fruits of it may be permitted to be enjoyed.

In this condition of things, when our commerce is impeded, and the enterprize of our merchants checked, our manufactures must of course experience a proportionate decline. Under such circumstances, the whole scale of life will be lowered among us; and those who, though comparatively poor, yet can with industry, in consequence of an extended commerce, maintain their families in comfort, must become poorer; and every man in his situation be content to bear his share of that general calamity, with which this boasted progress of French freedom shall have over-whelmed this country.

Having thus pointed out to you the character and design of the enemy whom we have to deal with, and the great interest which Englishmen

have at stake, I proceed to say a short word on our present actual condition; that you may not be tempted to throw away realities, in foolishly catching after shadows.—“ *I was well, I would be better, I took physic, and died.*”—Let Englishmen well consider this.

Theoretical perfection is oftentimes but the prelude to practical oppression. We are in actual possession of the best religion and best Government in the world. These inestimable blessings are to be continued to us only by firmness, temperance and perseverance in the Constitution sacred and civil which *now is*. Be it observed, moreover, that the stability of our Constitution is the only stability of all property, public and private.

The pure doctrine of the Gospel is no where to be found in a more perfect state than among us. The law of the land is, what it ought to be, no respecter of persons. The house of the poor man is as much his castle, as the more stately edifice of the rich man is his. Neither tyranny nor oppression can with justice be complained of in a country, where the road to honour is open to all ranks in society, and where the poorest man, provided he be an industrious one, may eat as white bread as the squire of his village.

But provisions are dear; trade is dead; manufactures are at a stand; it is with difficulty that our families are maintained; we cannot be worse off if the French should come. Such is occasionally the language of some of our common people. I have been grieved to hear it, because I am sorry to think that there can be any of my country-

countrymen so totally unpossessed of wisdom.— But I would beg these thoughtless persons to consider, that if provisions are now dear, as they unquestionably are, will the landing of two hundred thousand hungry Frenchmen in this country, who will destroy ten times the quantity which they devour, make them cheaper? If trade is dead, and manufactures at a stand, will the admission of an enemy among us, whose principal object it is to destroy both, make matters better? The dearness of provisions, the deadness of trade, the stoppage of manufactures, are temporary evils, and the unavoidable consequences of war. Support the character of Englishmen, and destroy those enemies, who will otherwise most assuredly destroy you, and all the evils, of which you now complain, will gradually vanish.

But to these real evils do not add imaginary ones, by suffering yourselves to be persuaded, that you are less free and happy than you are; and thereby be led to complain of grievances which you do not feel. You are perhaps in a low condition of life. But do you think you can find any country in the world where all are rich, and none poor? Believe me, if you could, it would be but a very uncomfortable country to live in. Remember, that it is God, who has appointed the different ranks in society; and that the welfare of mankind depends upon the duties of each being properly discharged. Any attempt, under an imaginary idea of improvement, to disorganize that system of moral Government, which God has established in the world, is to fight against God; and the attempt will never fail to be accompanied

complicated with the confusion, and consequent destruction, of all who are mad enough or weak enough to engage in it.

Inequality of conditions in society there ever must be, whilst God shall think fit to distribute his talents unequally. That democratic insanity therefore, as it has been properly called, which would equalize all property, and level all distinctions in civil society, is what, I trust, my countrymen will never be infected with. As Christians, let it be sufficient for your comfort, that, so far as that character is concerned, God is no respecter of persons; Heaven being as open to the poor man as it is to the rich one. If your thoughts, indeed, are confined to this world, you may with the worldly be intent only upon bettering your condition. But to what country will you go for that purpose? In what country is there so much attention paid to the poor as in that in which you live? Where do they constitute such an important class in society? Where will you find a national provision made for them in cases of sickness, and old age, and numerous families, at the expence of millions to the community, under the title of the Poor Rate? In consequence of which charitable establishment, every man may comfort himself, that however low he may be reduced in life, yet, thank God, in England, he cannot starve. In what other country in Europe will you find so many laudable establishments, for promoting the health of the body, and the salvation of the soul, as are to be found in this favoured land?

In

In a word, in what country does the spirit of Christianity, which teaches us to bear the burdens of our fellow-creatures, operate more powerfully than in the country in which you live? I will mention but one instance, but that a striking one. In what country but your own would three thousand persecuted exiled Priests, of a religion hostile to our own, and of a nation now engaged in a destructive war against us, be received into the arms of sympathizing humanity, and maintained for years, amid all our distress, at the annual expence of more than half a million? And is this a country to be despised? Would you wish to exchange it for France, with all its boasted freedom?

“ We know what freedom, what equality of power among the citizens, what fraternity, what comfort, what happiness, and what security France has offered and given to all countries, who have either bowed voluntarily, or have been subjected to her tyranny.” And would you wish to groan under the slavery of imperious demagogues, whose word constitutes the only law? Or do you flatter yourselves, that after this haughty foe shall have been permitted to desolate your country, and thereby dry up the source of your present national prosperity, that they will leave you more free and happy than the miserable inhabitants of France now are? Will the French Directory, who would persuade you that they are coming here upon the charitable business of redressing the grievances of, what they are pleased to call, an injured and enslaved nation; will they, think ye, relieve all the distress that must necessarily

farily be entailed upon their reforming process? When by destroying our commerce, and putting a stop to our manufactures, they shall have rendered the estates of the country no longer able to bear the burden of an unemployed starving people, will these propagators of French liberty supply the deficiency of the Poor Rates, to which, in the worst of events, you now look for support? In a word, will they who have starved their own countrymen, feed you, when in consequence of the general distress brought upon your country, you shall no longer be in a condition to feed yourselves?

My countrymen, I am persuaded, have too much understanding to think they will; and when they consider, that the common people of England have more consequence and, provided they are sober and industrious, more comfort and happiness, than the common people in any other country in the world, they will have too much wisdom to subject themselves to the trial: they will not consequently be imposed upon by fair speeches; but will be prepared to give them the reception which they deserve.

After such a statement, which speaks, I think, plain English to the plainest understanding, few more words will be necessary. You have been made acquainted with the character of your enemy. You have heard what desolation has been spread over every country, whose inhabitants have been weak enough to receive that enemy as their deliverer. You have heard his threats, and what are his immediate designs against this country. You have heard that the
utmost

utmost vengeance is in reserve for England: and that nothing short of its complete destruction, will satisfy the pride and ambition of this cruel, envious and relentless foe. You know at the same time the advantages of which, as a nation, you are in actual possession. You well know therefore what you have to lose.

A few words more and I have done; for in a season which calls for determined action, more time should not be taken up in thinking, than is necessary to render that action effectual. To resist an enemy with success, we must be prepared to meet him. It is not sufficient that the national spirit be roused, it must moreover be well directed. A well armed and disciplined enemy is coming against us. We must consequently be armed and disciplined, if we would meet him upon equal terms. We have lately seen in the case of Switzerland, what has been the fatal consequence of a country, though possessing the most free and manly spirit, being in a state unprepared to resist an invading army. The Swiss inflamed with the love of their national independance fought bravely. They disputed the ground with their conquerors inch by inch. But alas! their resistance was the resistance of an undisciplined multitude, rather than of a well-directed force. Women, and boys of 12 years of age, fought by the sides of their husbands and fathers, with scythes and any offensive weapon that could be met with. The effort that was made was sufficient to shew what the spirit of a free country would have done, had it been in a state of preparation for the conflict. The consequence of its not being in that state was,

was, that the exertion of the national spirit tended only to the more general slaughter of its unfortunate inhabitants. And this must ever be the case, when scythes and pitchforks in the hands of an undisciplined multitude, are opposed to the more warlike instruments of a disciplined army.

With this lamentable example before them, the Legislators of this country are endeavouring to provide against similar consequences; by enabling all men in a condition to bear arms, to use them with effect. Here is no forced requisition as in enslaved France, to drive all young men from their houses, to fight foreign battles to gratify the lust and pride of ambitious leaders. But what your governors would wish to promote, is a voluntary armed association among yourselves, and round your own dwellings, for the better protection of your wives and families. The military force in this country is abundantly sufficient to overwhelm the enemy, come when he will; but before this force can be collected to any particular quarter, much mischief may be done; villages and towns may be destroyed, and their defenceless inhabitants butchered. In whatever part therefore the enemy should land, the inhabitants should be prepared to resist them. All active men should be ready to stop their immediate progress. But for this purpose, they must be enrolled and trained; otherwise, their national courage will be worse than thrown away; for it will only provoke a cruel enemy to more general slaughter. The more aged and less active men will find useful employment in driving away the cattle; in removing families; and in so sweeping the country of every consumeable commodity, that the
 enemy

enemy may find little possible subsistence in it; remembering, that those who cannot eat, will not long be able to fight. When, therefore, you consider that the general welfare of your country is but the accumulation of the particular welfare of the individuals of which it is composed; you will, I trust, be ready to promote the object your provident governors have in view, in putting you into a condition to break the force of that storm which to all appearance is about to burst over this land; by coming forward, like Englishmen, upon this occasion.

I would ask; upon the supposition that you were informed that a numerous and desperate gang of robbers infested the country in which you lived; that they were proceeding night after night from village to village, plundering and murdering the defenceless inhabitants, and that you knew not how soon it might be your own fate to be marked down for destruction; what would you do in such a case? Would you sleep quiet in your beds without providing means for defence? Would you not rather assemble with your neighbours, and agree upon some plan of general resistance to the impending danger; that being prepared to meet your plunderers you might thereby save yourselves and families?—Without doubt you would. Such conduct would be the result but of common prudence. Well then, consider, I intreat you, that the French army is only a desperate gang of robbers upon an enlarged scale; that have been living upon plunder for some years, and having pretty well exhausted the countries in which they have been hitherto engaged, are now coming to consume
and

and destroy every thing that is valuable in this hitherto favoured land. Your only security therefore in this case will be to be prepared to resist them. If you would save your lives, you must on such an occasion dare to risk them. Had the unfortunate Swiss taken the advice that was given them four years ago, and put themselves in a condition to receive an invading enemy, their national spirit would not have spent itself in vain. And the British Lion must not only be roused from his slumber, but his claws must also be in order to strike terror into his enemy, or he will growl in vain. The plan which Government is now bringing forward is designed to carry this purpose into effect; by calling forth the whole native force of the kingdom for its general defence. And depend upon it, the greater that force is when collected in regular order, the greater will be the safety of every individual of which it is composed. In such case you need be in no anxiety about your wives and families. For in a country, thus prepared, no enemy, however desperate, will wish to advance. In a word, a country thus prepared, is invincible; and may command a Peace, because it will teach the enemy that attacks it, that in so doing he seeks only his own destruction.

ARM, ARM THEN YE BRAVE: a noble cause; the cause of religion and of your country demands your zeal. And if such a cause will not call it forth, you are no longer worthy the name of Englishmen; but deserve that slavery which will in such case be prepared for you by a nation, which you have ever hitherto been accustomed to despise.

To

To Englishmen, I should hope, I scarce need say more: The cause, in which our enemies are engaged, is a desperate one. Our resistance of it must also be desperate, or our importance as a nation is lost. The people who are coming against us, are the declared enemies both of God and Man. They have taken up arms against Religion, Order and Government; and all Europe is on the point of sinking under their desolating tyranny. It is for the people of this nation, under the favour of that Divine Being, "who bringeth to nought the counsels of the Heathen, and maketh the devices of the people of none effect," to stop the progress of this Anti-Christian plague; and to become thereby, in God's hands, the saviours of suffering humanity. But to this purpose, the spirit of a great nation must be called forth. Our pious Sovereign is prepared to shew the example. In imitation of good King Hezekiah, he has carried his complaint into the Temple, and spread it before the Lord. This done, he has declared his determination to abide the issue of the event; and to stand or fall by his people. And they must be the bastards, not the sons of Englishmen, who do not feel themselves ready to stand or fall by their King.

We have heard the threats of a gasconading and insulting foe. But we feel not appalled. Our soldiers are brave and loyal. They have been weighed in the balance and found sterling. Our sailors have recovered their national character.— Let the body of our people but prove true to themselves, and under God we have nothing to fear.

fear. Our confidence will be our strength; and our enemies shall fall before us.

To this end it must be remembered, that the object, the undiverted object, of France is the overthrow of England; and that whilst those French principles, which have proved the curse of every country that has been so mad as to receive them, remain in force, there can be no peace for the world. It must be considered therefore, and as Christians it is with grief we ought to consider it, that the enemy coming against us, is no common enemy, to whom the generosity of a victor should be extended; but an armed banditti, who have burst asunder the sacred bonds of religion and humanity, and whose object it is to plunder, murder and destroy. Reduced to fight with such an enemy, the eye must not pity, nor the arm spare. The coast, upon which they shall dare to land, must be their grave. Nor must any be permitted to return to tell the fatal story—"So let all thine enemies perish, O Lord! For they have consulted together with one consent, and are confederate against Thee. They have said, Come and let us cut them off from being a nation, that the name of ENGLAND may be no more in remembrance."

O LORD God, Thou God unto whom mercy belongeth, who hast said by the mouth of thy Prophet, that "at what instant Thou shalt speak concerning a nation and concerning a kingdom to pluck up, to pull down, and to destroy; if that nation against whom thou hast pronounced, turn from their evil, Thou wilt repent of the evil that
Thou

Thou thoughtest to do unto them:" look down, we beseech Thee, upon a people now humbled before Thee. We acknowledge, O Lord, our wickedness, and the iniquity of our Fathers, for we have sinned against Thee. Yet Thou Lord art in the midst of us; we are called by thy name, Oh leave us not. Remember not against us our manifold iniquities, but let thy tender mercies speedily prevent us. Help us, O God of our Salvation, for the glory of thy name, deliver us and purge away our sins for thy name's sake. Turn us again, O Lord God of Hosts; cause thy face to shine upon us, and we shall be saved. Speak but the word, O Lord, and that troubled sea, which having burst its banks, has been spreading wide desolation, shall be hushed into a calm.—Our Fathers hoped in Thee, they trusted in Thee, and were not confounded. We, their children, look up in hope to the same rock of defence. O God, Thou art our God, cast us not off, we beseech Thee, although, alas! we are not worthy to be called thy people.

But, Lord, we consider that the ways of man are under thy direction, and that human events tend but to the accomplishment of thy Divine will. In confidence, therefore, that Thou art the God that canst bring good out of evil, we look up to Thee in our present distress.—Grant, we beseech Thee, that the noise of war sounding around us may rouse a nation now sleeping, as it were, in the arms of luxury, dissipation and vice: That our princes, our nobles, our priests and our people weighing themselves

selves in the balance of the sanctuary, may, each for himself, consider how far he, as an individual, has been accessory to the calamity of his country : That this nation, from the least to the greatest, may turn unto Thee in newness of life, and in a diligent use of those means of grace, which can alone lead to a reconciliation with their God.

And if those, who feel themselves pressed down with the weight of their own sins, may presume to pray for others, look down, O Lord, we beseech Thee, with an eye of pity, upon that wild and infatuated people, whom Thou hast permitted to become the scourge of every surrounding nation. Let the light of thy truth, which has long been banished from among them, again shine forth upon their land ; that the inhabitants of it, returning into the way of peace, may be humbled in the dust before thy Divine Majesty ; and dropping that arm of proud defiance, which they have dared to lift against Heaven, may learn this Christian lesson, that it is neither mad conquest, nor vain triumph, but righteousness alone, that exalteth a nation.— Hear this our imperfect prayer, O merciful Lord God, we most humbly beseech Thee, for Jesus' sake. AMEN **13 MR 63**

THE END.

y,
n-
of
to
of
of
ia-

ted
may
rd,
hat
haft
ur-
nth,
ong
hat
of
thy
oud
inft
at it
but
n.—
ciful
for